S7355-1 A

South Dakota Labor Bulletin

July 1990 Published August 1990

A Comparison of South Dakota's Labor Force from 1988 to 1989

South Dakota's labor force participation rate was 69.6 percent in 1989. This means that approximately 70 people out of every 100 South Dakotans 16 years of age and older were either working or actively seeking work. This was higher than the national average, where 66.5 percent of the population 16 and older were in the labor force. In fact, only 11 other states had higher participation rates than South Dakota.

When compared to 1988, 1989's labor force participation in South Dakota increased 0.7 percent and the nation's labor force participation rate increased by 0.6 percent.

South Dakota's labor force of 361,000 in 1989 had a ratio that was 54 percent male and 46 percent female. With this ratio South Dakota continues to mirror the national labor force, which was comprised of 55 percent males and 45 percent females in 1989. South Dakota's labor force increased by 3,000 people from 1988 to 1989, and although the percentage of males versus females remained unchanged, the majority of the labor force increase was due to women entering the labor force.

Youth (age 16-19) constituted about eight percent of South Dakota's labor force in 1989. On a nationwide basis, youth made up six percent of the labor force in 1989. Approximately 64 percent of South Dakota's youth were in the labor force in 1989, while only 56 percent of this age group were in the labor force nationally. From 1988 to 1989 youth constituted one percentage point more of the labor force in South Dakota, but the percent of youth in South Dakota's labor force increased by three percentage points from 1988 to 1989.

The percent of South Dakota's labor force participants who were married with a spouse present in 1989 remained unchanged from 1988 (65 percent). On the national level 59 percent of the labor force fell into this category in 1989.

In South Dakota, the largest number of experienced labor force participants (the term experienced labor force excludes all persons with no previous work experience), 56,000, were once again in services occupations (i.e. cosmetologist, fire fighters, waiters and waitresses) in 1989. Farming, forestry and fishing occupations came in a close second during 1989 with an experienced labor force of 51,000 participants. In 1988, services occupations had the largest number of experienced labor force participants, and farming, forestry and fishing had the second highest experienced number of labor force participants.

The industry that employed the largest portion of the state's experienced labor force was the trade industry in 1989. In 1989, about 69,000 of South Dakota's experienced labor force participants were in the trade industry. The second largest industry was the services industry (i.e. health, business, and automotive repair services), which had 65,000 experienced labor force participants in 1989. The trade industry increased approximately 3,000 employees from 1988 to 1989.

While 69.6 percent of all South Dakotans 16 years and older were in the labor force in 1989, 66.7 percent (or 346,000 people) were employed. Just eleven other states had a higher proportion of their population working in 1989. In 1988, 66.2 percent (or 344,000 people) were employed in South Dakota.

INSIDE...

South Dakota Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers 9

1989 Unemployment Rate Slightly Higher Than In 1988

South Dakota's unemployment rate was slightly higher in 1989 than in 1988. In 1989 the unemployment rate was 4.2 percent and in 1988 the unemployment rate was 3.9 percent. However, only 14 other states had lower unemployment rates than South Dakota in 1989.

Of the 15,000 unemployed in the state in 1989, about 33 percent were job losers. Only two other states had a lower percentage of their labor force unemployed because they had lost jobs in 1989. The largest portion of South Dakota's unemployed (47 percent) were so because they were either entering the labor force for the first time, or they were re-entering the labor force. In 1988, there were 14,000 unemployed in the state (38 percent were job losers and 49 percent were entering the labor force for the first time, or re-entering the labor force).

The unemployment rate for men remained nearly the same from 1988 to 1989 at 4.0 and 3.9 percent, respectively. However, the unemployment rate for women increased during this same time period. In 1988, the unemployment rate for women was 3.9 and in 1989 it was 4.5 percent. This increase may be tied somewhat to the fact that the majority of the increase in the labor force were women, who were either entering the labor force for the first time or re-entering the labor force. Many times there is a lag between the time a person enters the labor force and the time he/she is employed.

The highest annual average unemployment rate in South Dakota's industries during 1989 was noted in the seasonal construction industry (15.4 percent). In 1988, the construction industry also had the highest annual average unemployment rate at 13.9 percent.

South Dakota's agriculture industry had the lowest unemployment rate in 1989 at 1.2 percent. During 1988, two South Dakota industries tied for the lowest unemployment rate. Both the agriculture industry and the finance, insurance and real estate industry had an annual average unemployment rate of 0.8 percent in 1988.

Workers in the trade industry (noted as employing the largest portion of South Dakota's experienced labor force) had an annual average unemployment rate of 4.1 percent in 1989. This was slightly higher than its annual average employment rate of 3.8 percent in 1988.

South Dakota unemployment rates in various occupational categories in 1989 ranged from 1.0 percent in professional specialty occupations to 9.3 percent for handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.

The unemployment rate for South Dakota's service occupations (which accounted for the largest number of the state's experienced labor force participants) was 6.8 percent in 1989.

Seventy-seven percent of South Dakota's employed people in 1989 were on full-time schedules. This was nearly the same as the percentage of South Dakotans employed on full-time schedules in 1988. In 1988, 78 percent of South Dakota's employed people were on full-time schedules. The majority of those employed just part time in 1989 (79 percent) were voluntarily employed part time. In 1988, the percentage of part-time workers employed part time on a voluntary basis was slightly lower, at 76 percent. Those on full-time schedules worked an average of 50.8 hours per week in 1989, compared to 48.8 hours in 1988.

Although South Dakota's labor force fluctuated slightly from 1988 to 1989, it remained relatively strong and unchanged.

Source: Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted by the Bureau of Census for the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS is a monthly survey of the noncivilian population 16 years and older, which is conducted in about 55,800 households nationwide, including approximately 1,000 households in South Dakota.

South Dakota's Labor Market in July

In July 1990, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 280,700. This is an increase of 3,800 jobs (or 1.4 percent) from year-ago employment levels.

The retail trade industry showed the greatest employment increase from year-ago employment levels with an increase of 1,500 employees. The food stores sector and automotive dealers and gas stations sector showed the greatest increase in this industry, adding jobs of 600 and 500 respectively. The eating and drinking establishment sector and general merchandise stores sector each posted an additional 200 jobs over year-ago employment levels.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry had a growth of 600 employees from the previous year. Depository institutions were responsible for 300 of the 600 growth for this industry. The increase is due to an overall increase in staffing for depository institutions statewide. After increases over the past year, the nondepository institutions division of this industry seems to have become stable with a slight increase of 100 jobs.

The manufacturing industry increased by 500 jobs from year-ago levels. The durable goods division increased by 300 jobs and the nondurable goods division increased by 200 jobs.

The services industry increased by 400 jobs. Divisions contributing to this job increase were hotels and amusements; hospitals; and social services.

The mining and construction industries remained fairly stable with an addition of 200 jobs over year-ago employment levels.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

According to the July 1990 survey of South Dakota employers, nonfarm wage and salaried employment on a place-of-work basis fell by 6,800 jobs over the month (or -2.4 percent). Although nonfarm employment traditionally decreases from June to July, as it did again this year, 1990 still brought the highest July level ever recorded, with an employment level of 280,700.

The education divisions in services and government offset slight job growth in the remaining private industries. Individuals who are affected by this decline are: cafeteria workers, bus drivers and other seasonal school employees.

The decrease of 800 jobs in private education (in the services industry) offset the increase experienced in other sectors of this industry such as in the hotels and amusements sector, which noted job growth of 600 over the month.

The decrease in employment in the state education division offset the increase in other state government. The hiring of an additional 300 youth during the month of July brings the summer youth employment level to 1,800 statewide. These youth work for private establishments and state agencies participating in the Summer Youth Program.

Local government also experienced an overall job decrease of 5,600 jobs in the local education division because cafeteria workers, bus drivers and other seasonal school employees are not working during the summer months in this division.

The construction industry continued an upward seasonal swing with the addition of 300 jobs. The building sector captured half of this job growth while the other half was captured by highway and street and special trade contractors sectors.

The South Dakota labor force in July was 369,100. There were 354,600 South Dakotans employed and 14,500 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent, remaining the same as the June rate.

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	July 1990 (1)				July 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	126,900,000	119,954,000	6,945,000	5.5(3)	126,238,000	119,502,000	6,736,000	5.3
South Dakota	369,100	354,600	14,500	3.9	367,900	353,200	14,700	4.0
Sioux Falls MSA	74,711	72,691	2,020	2.7	74,485	71,871	2,614	3.5
Rapid City MSA	40,532	39,225	1,307	3.2	41,158	39,738	1,420	3.5
Aurora	1,539	1,520	19	1.2	1,485	1,473	12	.8
Beadle	9,423	9,066	357	3.8	9,400	9,075	325	3.5
Bennett	1,555	1,443	112	7.2	1,480	1,426	54	3.6
Bon Homme	3,660	3,634	26	.7	3,616	3,592	24	.7
Brookings	15,357	14,550	807	5.3	15,072	14,332	740	4.9
Brown	19,198	18,156	1,042	5.4	19,679	18,389	1,290	6.6
Brule	2,823	2,754	69	2.4	2,794	2,732	62	2.2
Buffalo	547	441	106	19.4	538	438	100	18.6
Butte	3,493	3,344	149	4.3	3,408	3,320	88	2.6
Campbell	1,129	1,112	17	1.5	1,204	1,196	8	.7
Charles Mix	4,142	3,927	215	5.2	4,054	3,859	195	4.8
Clark	2,161	2,038	123	5.7	2,319	2,008	311	13.4
Clay	6,946	6,509	437	6.3	6,929	6,634	295	4.3
Codington	12,442	12,046	396	3.2	12,449	11,905	544	4.4
Corson	1,719	1,245	474	27.6	1,592	1,257	335	21.0
Custer	4,980	4,926	54	1.1	4,579	4,537	42	.9
Davison	9,548	9,313	235	2.5	9,686	9,516	170	1.8
Day	3,423	3,302	121	3.5	3,629	3,420	209	5.8
Deuel	2,339	2,233	106	4.5	2,316	2,252	64	2.8
Dewey	2,370	1,933	437	18.4	2,294	1,983	311	13.6
Douglas	1,764	1,727	37	2.1	1,823	1,795	28	1.5
Edmunds	2,170	2,095	75	3.5	2,325	2,241	84	3.6
Fall River	3,565	3,459	106	3.0	3,655	3,551	104	2.8
Faulk	1,197	1,180	17	1.4	1,239	1,225	14	1.1
Grant	4,457	4,293	164	3.7	4,508	4,352	156	3.5
Gregory	2,409	2,364	45	1.9	2,582	2,488	94	3.6
Haakon	1,223	1,199	24	2.0	1,251	1,201	50	4.0
Hamlin	2,629	2,523	106	4.0	2,534	2,468	66	2.6
Hand	2,039	2,002	37	1.8	2,094	2,058	36	1.7
Hanson	1,598	1,527	71	4.4	1,613	1,589	24	1.5
Harding	838	799	39	4.7	873	833	40	4.6
Hughes	8,475	8,165	310	3.7	8,553	8,322	231	2.7
Hutchinson	4,349	4,291	58	1.3	4,584	4,484	100	2.2
Hyde	859	827	32	3.7	906	886	20	2.2
Jackson	1,992	1,878	114	5.7	1,870	1,802	68	3.6

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	July 1990 (1)				July 1989			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,251	1,197	54	4.3	1,186	1,170	16	1.3
Jones	752	728	24	3.2	753	743	10	1.3
Kingsbury	2,818	2,775	43	1.5	2,932	2,856	76	2.6
Lake	5,105	4,883	222	4.3	5,144	4,871	273	5.3
Lawrence	12,921	12,518	403	3.1	12,164	11,669	495	4.1
Lincoln	6,946	6,815	131	1.9	7,446	7,213	233	3.1
Lyman	1,733	1,602	131	7.6	1,716	1,630	86	5.0
McCook	3,006	2,907	99	3.3	3,027	2,949	78	2.6
McPherson	1,655	1,610	45	2.7	1,584	1,540	44	2.8
Marshall	2,384	2,309	75	3.1	2,456	2,332	124	5.0
Meade	8,926	8,693	233	2.6	9,337	8,826	511	5.5
Mellette	837	759	78	9.3	858	812	46	5.4
Miner	1,809	1,759	50	2.8	1,678	1,634	44	2.6
Minnehaha	74,711	72,691	2,020	2.7	74,485	71,871	2,614	3.5
Moody	3,452	3,077	375	10.9	3,380	3,195	185	5.5
Pennington	40,532	39,225	1,307	3.2	41,158	39,738	1,420	3.5
Perkins	2,646	2,523	123	4.6	2,545	2,513	32	1.3
Potter	1,624	1,566	58	3.6	1,573	1,547	26	1.7
Roberts	4,570	4,378	192	4.2	4,622	4,383	239	5.2
Sanborn	1,169	1,115	54	4.6	1,133	1,107	26	2.3
Shannon	2,198	1,574	624	28.4	1,922	1,521	401	20.9
Spink	3,728	3,551	177	4.7	3,714	3,592	122	3.3
Stanley	1,431	1,373	58	4.1	1,560	1,480	80	5.1
Sully	846	829	17	2.0	854	842	12	1.4
Todd	2,624	2,357	267	10.2	2,527	2,352	175	6.9
Tripp	3,446	3,351	95	2.8	3,569	3,489	80	2.2
Turner	6,015	5,935	80	1.3	4,450	4,384	66	1.5
Union	6,769	6,276	493	7.3	5,847	5,530	317	5.4
Walworth	3,007	2,934	73	2.4	3,110	2,950	160	5.1
Yankton	10,720	10,431	289	2.7	11,119	10,826	293	2.6
Ziebach	1,107	991	116	10.5	1,168	1,040	128	11.0

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.5 and 5.3. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

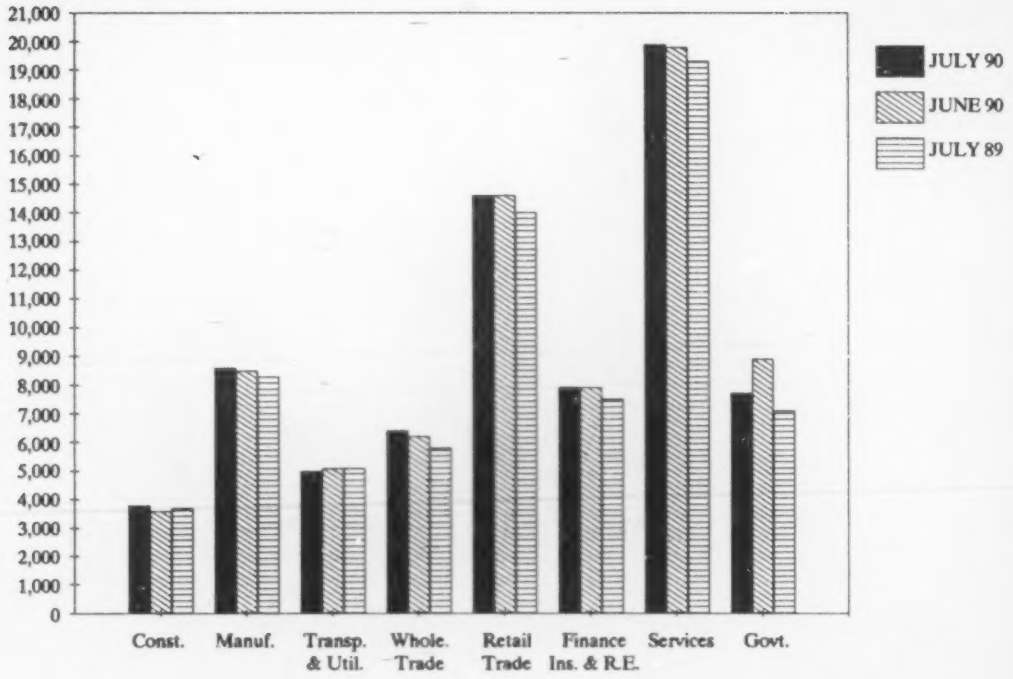
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	280,700	287,500	276,900	-2.4	1.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	223,400	223,700	220,000	-.1	1.5
GOODS PRODUCING	47,900	47,500	47,000	.8	1.9
MINING	3,000	2,900	2,800	3.4	7.1
CONSTRUCTION	12,200	11,900	12,000	2.5	1.7
MANUFACTURING	32,700	32,700	32,200	.0	1.6
Durable Goods	18,900	18,900	18,600	.0	1.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	11,000	11,000	10,900	.0	.9
Nondurable Goods	13,800	13,800	13,600	.0	1.5
Food & Kindred Products	7,200	7,300	7,100	-1.4	1.4
Printing & Publishing	3,000	3,000	3,000	.0	.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	232,800	240,000	229,900	-3.0	1.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,300	13,400	13,400	-.7	-.7
Transportation	7,800	7,900	7,800	-1.3	.0
Communication	3,000	3,100	3,200	-3.2	-6.3
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
TRADE	76,800	76,600	75,200	.3	2.1
Wholesale Trade	18,700	18,600	18,600	.5	.5
Durable Goods	8,600	8,500	8,600	1.2	.0
Nondurable Goods	10,100	10,100	10,000	.0	1.0
Retail Trade	58,100	58,000	56,600	.2	2.7
General Merchandise/Apparel	9,600	9,600	9,500	.0	1.1
Food Stores	9,000	8,800	8,400	2.3	7.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	16,600	16,500	16,000	.6	3.8
Finance	10,900	10,900	10,400	.0	4.8
Depository Institutions	6,100	6,100	5,800	.0	5.2
Nondepository Institutions	4,100	4,100	4,000	.0	2.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,900	3,900	.0	.0
SERVICES	68,800	69,700	68,400	-1.3	.6
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	10,300	9,700	10,200	6.2	1.0
Personal and Business	7,900	8,200	8,100	-3.7	-2.5
Medical and Health Services	26,100	26,200	25,900	-.4	.8
Hospitals	12,000	11,900	11,800	.8	1.7
Health Services, other than Hospitals	14,000	14,300	14,100	-2.1	-.7
Educational Services	3,700	4,500	3,600	-17.8	2.8
Social Services	5,200	5,300	4,800	-1.9	8.3
Membership Organizations	8,100	8,200	8,400	-1.2	-3.6
GOVERNMENT	57,300	63,800	56,900	-10.2	.7
Federal	11,000	11,200	11,000	-1.8	.0
State	16,100	16,900	16,100	-4.7	.0
State Education	5,200	6,200	4,900	-16.1	6.1
Local	30,200	35,700	29,800	-15.4	1.3
Local Education	14,200	19,800	14,000	-28.3	1.4

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

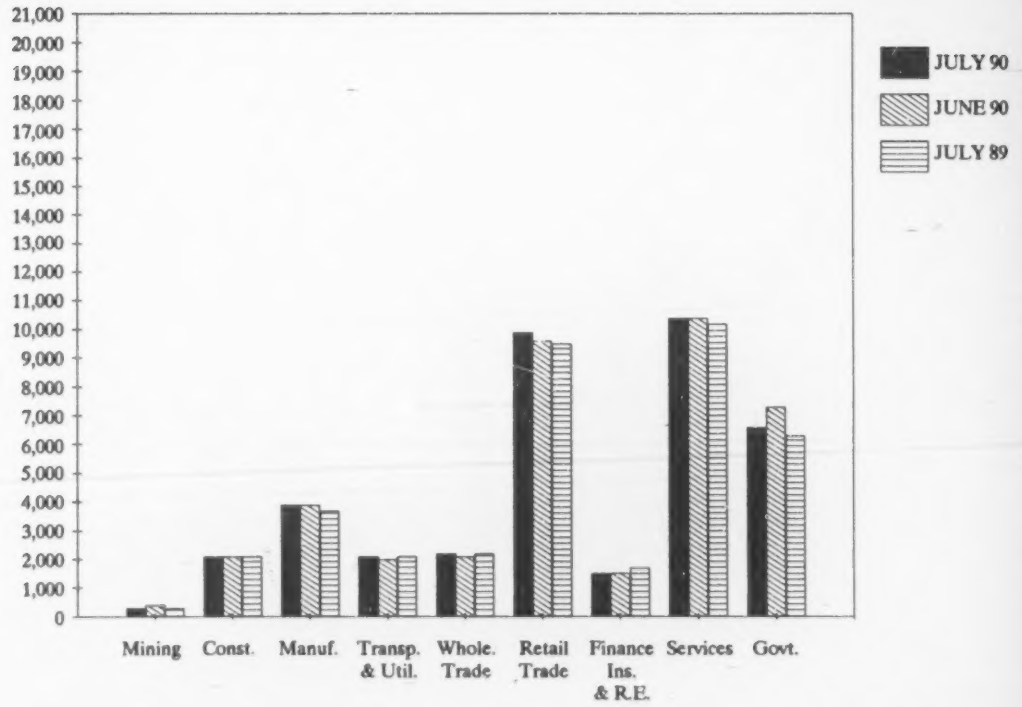


	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	74,000	74,700	70,900	-.9	4.4
GOODS PRODUCING	12,500	12,200	12,100	2.5	3.3
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	3,800	3,600	3,700	5.6	2.7
MANUFACTURING	8,600	8,500	8,300	1.2	3.6
SERVICE PRODUCING	61,500	62,500	58,800	-1.6	4.6
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,000	5,100	5,100	-2.0	-2.0
TRADE	21,000	20,800	19,800	1.0	6.1
Wholesale	6,400	6,200	5,800	3.2	10.3
Retail	14,600	14,600	14,000	.0	4.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	7,900	7,900	7,500	.0	5.3
SERVICES	19,900	19,800	19,300	.5	3.1
GOVERNMENT	7,700	8,900	7,100	-13.5	8.5

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	39,000	39,300	38,100	-.8	2.4
GOODS PRODUCING	6,300	6,400	6,100	-1.6	3.3
MINING	300	400	300	-25.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	2,100	2,100	2,100	.0	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,900	3,900	3,700	.0	5.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	32,700	32,900	32,000	-.6	2.2
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	2,100	2,000	2,100	5.0	.0
TRADE	12,100	11,700	11,700	3.4	3.4
Wholesale	2,200	2,100	2,200	4.8	.0
Retail	9,900	9,600	9,500	3.1	4.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,700	.0	-11.8
SERVICES	10,400	10,400	10,200	.0	2.0
GOVERNMENT	6,600	7,300	6,300	-9.6	4.8

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
Total Private	187,200	187,100	184,900	34.9	34.2	34.0
Mining	2,400	2,400	2,400	45.6	42.9	42.4
Construction	10,000	9,700	10,000	44.2	43.8	42.0
Manufacturing	24,800	24,700	24,500	40.8	41.8	41.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,200	11,300	11,100	39.3	38.4	38.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67,500	67,400	65,900	32.4	32.0	32.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,500	12,500	12,000	38.0	35.3	37.0
Services	58,800	59,100	59,000	31.6	30.6	29.8

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
Total Private	$269.78	$265.05	$255.68	$7.73	$7.75	$7.52
Mining	561.79	516.52	523.64	12.32	12.04	12.35
Construction	426.97	420.48	393.54	9.66	9.60	9.37
Manufacturing	339.05	350.28	344.45	8.31	8.38	8.28
Transportation & Public Utilities	451.16	432.00	421.25	11.48	11.25	10.97
Wholesale & Retail Trade	203.80	207.04	194.85	6.29	6.47	6.07
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	318.82	285.58	300.81	8.39	8.09	8.13
Services	231.31	223.38	212.18	7.32	7.30	7.12

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	6,100	6,000	6,000	42.4	43.2	45.9
Rapid City MSA	3,000	2,900	2,800	41.7	45.4	38.6

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
Sioux Falls MSA	$368.03	$377.14	$395.20	$8.68	$8.73	$8.61
Rapid City MSA	384.89	416.32	325.40	9.23	9.17	8.43

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989
Sex, Total	1,666	1,498	2,033
Male	627	608	795
Female	1,039	890	1,238
Race, Total	1,666	1,498	2,033
White	1,283	1,193	1,648
Nonwhite	383	305	385
Age, Total	1,666	1,498	2,033
Under 45	1,144	1,062	1,449
Over 45	522	436	584
[2]Industry, Total	1,666	1,498	2,033
Mining	15	25	13
Construction	80	90	113
Manufacturing	369	423	624
Transportation & Public Utilities	61	65	79
Trade	357	268	442
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	55	57	69
Services	616	486	552
Government	113	84	141
[2]Occupation	1,666	1,498	2,033
Professional & Managerial	386	307	380
Clerical and Sales	433	377	464
Services	278	192	286
Processing	38	44	41
Machine Trade	56	48	41
Benchwork	211	268	422
Structural Work	125	133	214
Other	139	129	185
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	1,666	1,498	2,033
1-2 Weeks	395	302	464
3-4 Weeks	270	224	268
5-14 Weeks	647	565	813
15 Weeks & Over	354	407	488

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,055	1,296	1,269	-18.6	-16.9
B. Weeks Compensated	6,778	6,161	8,005	10.0	-15.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$535,071	$546,670	$583,042	-2.1	-8.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.	$45,612,973	$44,675,555	$43,282,797	2.1	5.4
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewal)	10,347	4,127	9,430	150.7	9.7
F. Nonfarm Placements	6,038	6,593	5,435	-8.4	11.1
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	7,853	14,931	7,052	-47.4	11.4

Selected Labor Department Activities (Continued)

	July 1990
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$63,201

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

From the Division of Labor and Management

Question: State and federal child labor laws limit the hours that may be worked by a minor under 16 on school days and during school weeks. If school is in session only part of a week, or if the student has an entire week off during the school year, is it permissible to increase the number of hours worked by an employee under 16 on those days or during that week?

Answer: Under state regulation, no child under 16 may be employed for more than eight hours in any day or 40 hours in any week. Under age 14, children may be employed only when public school is not in session and in no case after 7 p.m. Under federal regulation, any week in which school is in session is considered a school week. That means a week in which school is in session only part of the week is considered a school week. Any week in which school is not in session, such as Christmas break, is not considered a school week. Also under federal regulation, children 14 and 15 years of age may be employed outside of school hours for no more than three hours on a school day, 18 hours in a school week, eight hours on a non-school day or 40 hours in a non-school week. They may not begin work before 7 a.m. or end after 7 p.m., except from June 1 through Labor Day when evening hours are extended to 9 p.m.

Additional Questions Regarding Wage and Hour Issues Can Be Directed to the Division of Labor and Management by calling

(605) 773-3681

Question: South Dakota is an "at will" state. What is meant by that term?

Answer: SDCL 60-4-4 provides: an employment having no specified term may be terminated at the will of either party on notice to the other, unless otherwise provided by statute. This basically means the employment relationship can be terminated for no reason at all. The exceptions to this are the discrimination statute, an employment contract or violation of public policy.

Question: Are employers required to pay overtime to an employee who works more than eight hours a day or more than 40 hours a week?

Answer: The state does not have a law that requires payment of overtime. This is a federal requirement. If a business does not come under federal regulation, there is no overtime requirement. If the business is under federal regulation, the federal Wage and Hour Office should be contacted to obtain specific overtime requirements.

Question: In cases where state and federal law differ, which law should the employer follow?

Answer: In such cases, the employer should follow the law that is more restrictive; that is, the law that would allow the employer to be in compliance with both laws. An example of this: the federal law provides a 45 percent tip credit for tipped employees but the state only allows 40 percent. An employer using the federal tip credit of 45 percent is in violation of the state law that allows only 40 percent. By following the state law and using a 40 percent tip credit, the employer is in compliance with both state and federal law.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

BULK RATE

PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit NO. G-12

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

05/88
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST WEST HIWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

Selected National Economic Indicators

	July 1990	June 1990	July 1989	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	130.4	129.9	124.4	0.4	4.8
Industrial Production Index[2]	109.9	109.9	107.8	0.0	1.9
Retail Trade Sales[3]	$149,506	$147,824	$145,389	1.1	2.8
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,148	1,179	1,424	-2.6	-19.4
Bank Prime Loan Rate[5]	10.00	10.00	10.98	0.0	-8.9

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.
[5]Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.